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FOUNTAIN WELLS.

THE facility in many, and the certainty in all cases, with which fountain wells may be obtained, promises very great advantages. Besides the water of the clouds, rivers, and lakes, it is had from two other sources; viz. land springs and main springs. The first are liable to fail when most wanted, the second never. Land springs are often found upon, and always at no great distance below the surface of the ground. They are collections from exhalations ever rising from the interior of the earth, and from snow, rain, and other condensations of water from the atmosphere. On these last resources, land springs depend for their existence and supply. What is not quickly carried away by rivers, brooks, and drains, sinks into the earth, but being intercepted in its downward course, by horizontally placed strata of rock or clay, reposes thereon, and from there gradually oozes away at the lowest point of the impervious bed which prevented its sinking perpendicularly. Any shaft or opening sunk into this bed readily admits a flow into it from the saturated soil around, which is then easily obtainable by the pump or bucket. Water so procured, always partakes more or less of the predominating qualities of the soil through which it percolates. Hence the different mineral springs; and hence the various degrees of brackishness, commonly called hardness, of domestic wells.

Main springs are sometimes seen gushing out from the sides, but much more frequently from the bases of high hills. Sometimes they are reached by the common well-digger; but in general they are located at a depth far beyond his reach by any ordinary means. The water of main springs is known by its high temperature; this being always more or less, according to the depth from which they flow; those nearest the surface are about 42 deg. Fahr. increasing to 56 deg. or more. They are also known by their quality, being, in almost all cases freer from impregnation of salts, and are consequently called softer water.

Whether the main springs are supplied from the same sources as the land springs, and that they are less impregnated with salts or other qualities in consequence of their receiving greater filtration in their passage to the depths at which they are found, is a question deserving consideration. But that they do possess the qualities of high temperature and purity is undeniable, and with these qualities water is invaluable. For the kitchen, sideboard, dairy, and still-room, how necessary; in the bath and dressing room how convenient; in the brew-house how suitable; and in the laundry how profitable! To the gardener it is a useful auxiliary, and to the dyer, &c. most important. In short, the art of forming fountain wells, by which may be gained a constant supply of soft water, without labor or expensive machinery, presents extensive benefits, which are not yet even apprehended. At present we are still ignorant how high such fountains may be carried above the surface of the earth, and how copious such jets may prove. The ascent of water from such considerable depths, is in itself a mystery. When the auger is passed down into a subterranean current or reservoir in a valley, and the water flows up, it is accounted for by saying that the outlet is below the principal source. But when such perforations are made on the highest ground, and where there appears no inclination or fall of surface to the spot, it is difficult to account rationally for such a phenomenon. The natural law for water finding its own level, does not apparently apply. Is it the pressure of the atmosphere? the subsidence of the superposited earth? Is it from the expansive power of subterranean heat, or from the temperature of water itself? or what?—*Gardener's Magazine.*

From the Ohio Farmer.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY.

To the Ladies.—The Strawberry is one of the most delicious fruits that the United States can boast of. Though small, it requires but little attention, consequently the laborer is amply compensated for his toil. This plant is a native of the fields and woods of America, as well as of Europe. There are many kinds, and all greatly improved by cultivation; they bear abundantly, and seem to defy the cold and drought. Notwithstanding our cold barren spring, which has proved so fatal to almost every kind of fruit, yet my strawberry vines bore abundantly. I had some that measured half an inch in diameter;—for this cause, I would recommend that every lady call upon some of her male friends to assist her in forming beds; one smile, with the promise of a bunch of ripe strawberries on the first of May next, will be sufficient inducement for them to lay too the helping hand.

I will now tell you how I cultivated them:—They are propagated from the young plants that grow out of old ones. In the summer they send forth runners; where these touch the ground, at a certain distance from their roots, plants spring up,—this plant is put in the fall, (now is a good time to plant them out, and on to the 20th of October,) it takes root before winter, and the next year it will bear a little, and send out runners of its own. To make a strawberry bed, plant three rows a foot apart and at twelve inches apart in the rows; keep the ground clean, and new plants coming from the runners will fill up the whole of the ground, and will extend the bed on each side; cut off the runners at one distance from the sides, and then you have a bed four feet wide, covering all the ground. This is the best way, for the fruit does not fall upon the ground, but rests upon the leaves and vines, consequently heavy rains will not beat them into the dirt. If you have more beds than one, there should be a space of one and a half feet between them, and this space should be kept clean during summer, and filled with manure in the fall, which settles into the earth and enriches the roots that are in the bed. In November cut off the leaves with a scythe, and scatter over the beds some rich well rotted manure. They will last in this way many years, without any trouble. If you have a beautiful garden, with the borders decorated with various kinds of shrubbery, plant strawberry roots underneath them, and they will bear abundantly, adding profit to ornament. A few roots will soon supply you, for I had one root standing in highly cultivated ground, and in September I raised the young roots, and found the number to be three hundred! I have an abundance of them; and any persons within reach of my garden, wishing for roots, shall be welcome to as many as they want.

P. C. MAY.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF ONIONS.

I HAVE raised onions several years in succession on the same bed, but I have had none so fine as those of the present season. The kind which I have cultivated is called the top onion; and my former practice was to keep the sets over winter and plant them out in the spring. Last fall I adopted a different method. Instead of stowing them away in the house, I set them out at once, and found them to winter best in the garden. I am satisfied however, that they ought to be well rooted before the approach of severe weather; and this year I intend to have them in the ground before this note can appear in the Genesee Farmer.

I have planted the top onion in clumps, and also at different distances. Those that grew close together, have in no case been so fine as those that stood three or four inches apart. The bulbs in the head ought to be always separated before planting.

By planting early in autumn, onions will be fit for use the next season, a month or two sooner than if planted in the spring,—which is a great convenience.

Some have insisted that a rotation of crops ought to include onions, while others have been satisfied to sow or plant them year after year on the same ground. In favor of the latter practice it may be remarked that onions require a soil rather different from common vegetables—that is to say, *shallow* but *rich;* and one piece of ground so appropriated can be most conveniently kept in that state, for as soon as the crop is taken off, it may be manured, well hoed, raked over, marked out and planted again without delay. And that such lands do not deteriorate, is evident from the fact that with a very slight dressing, the crops have been found successively to increase. The crop that gained the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1830, was estimated at 657 bushels; and it grew on an acre which had been cultivated with onions several years.

The top onion is only a variety of the common kind, and some bear bulbs, some seeds, and occasionally I find one which bears both bulbs and seeds. I destroy the young stems when there are too many shooting up through the patch: but if they are not destroyed, they will produce tolerable onions. When I gather the crop, I take up altogether, separating the onions from the stem.

On the Destruction of Snails. Mr. James Corbett, in *Trans. of the London Hor. Soc.* recommends for destroying snails to sprinkle quicklime lightly ever the places infected about 3 o'clock in the morning. But the Conductor of the Magazine observes that this is a very inferior mode, and much more expensive and troublesome than that of watering in the evening with lime water; repeating the operation on the same ground, at about a quarter of an hour's interval.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to name and label the Plants and Flowers exhibited at Faneuil Hall, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th September, 1834.

The display of the various plants and flowers which decorated the Hall, was splendid beyond description; and far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the committee. Although the proper season to show hot-house and green-house plants to advantage, is during the spring months, when they are in full bloom and beauty, yet many varieties, especially those with evergreen foliage, are pleasing and interesting objects at all seasons of the year. Many of the species presented, were very choice and rare. There might be seen the Banana of the West-Indies, the Fig from Persia, the Coffee from Arabia, the Lemon, Orange, Pomeganate, and Sago-Palm, with many other interesting plants, natives of a tropical clime. Among those ornamental, as well as useful, were the variegated Holly, Myrtle, Laurel, Magnolia, Acuba, Box tree, Aloes, and the elegant India-rubber tree. Some were remarkable for either their curious foliage or flowers, as the Arum, Pourretia, Eucalyptus, Nandina, Cactus, &c. Others for their delightful and agreeable odor, as the Hedychium gardnerianum, Polyanthes tuberosa, Pancratium, Funkia, Jasminum, &c. &c. Those conspicuous for the splendor of their rich and brilliant colors, were the Erythrina picta, near eight feet in height; the Vallota purpurea, (once Amaryllis,) with six expanded flowers; the Gladiolus natalensis, with three tall spikes, and numbering near twenty open flowers, which, for magnificence of bloom, can be eclipsed but by few plants at this season of the year. Among the various flowers and charming bouquets which adorned the tables, was a large collection of the superbly splendid Georgina, (Dahlia) amounting, from all the contributors, to nearly five hundred flowers. There was, also, a beautiful variety of the lovely China and German Asters. The committee cannot, however, among such an assemblage of Flora's beauties, particularize all which deserve notice; but submit the following Report:—

From John Lowell, Esq. Roxbury. A fine specimen of the Erythrina picta, and Justicia picta,—rare plants;—two fine plants of Citrus decumana, with eight or ten ripe fruit, some of which measured five inches in diameter,—being three inches more in circumference than a specimen of the same fruit exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and which received its premium last year. A fine plant of the Banana tree, (Musa sapientum,) with other rare and choice plants.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq. Watertown. Fine plants of the Lemon and Orange, (Citrus limonum and aurantiacea) *Apollo's Laurel*, (Laurus nobilis,) Myrtus communis, Acuba japonica, Buxus arborescens *var. aurantiacea*, Hydrangea, Polyanthus tuberosa, &c. &c.

From John Lemist, Esq. Roxbury. Eugenia myrtifolia, Fuchsia coccinea, Acacia armata, Ericas, &c. &c. Fine plants of the Aloe, (Agave americana,) Yucca gloriosa, Citrus myrtifolia, and vulgaris, *var. variegata*, and a splendid specimen of the Cycas revoluta, (Sago-Palm.)

From John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. Large plants of Lemon and Orange trees, Cycas revoluta,) Sago-Palm,) and Agave Americana, Hoya carnose, Diosma alba, Hedychium gardnerianum, (very fragrant,) Acuba japonica, &c. &c.

From J. T. Wheelwright, Esq. Solanum melongena, purpurea and alba, (Egg plants,) pseudo capsicum, (Jerusalem cherry,) Gomphrena globosa, Aster sinensis, &c. &c.

From Charles Senior, Roxbury. Rhododendron hybridum, Myrtus communis, Camellia japonica, Citrus aurantiarum, Viburnum tinus, &c. A beautiful plant of the Ficus elasticus, (India-rubber tree,) and Cactus melocactus.

From William E. Payne, Esq. Waltham. Three fine large Orange trees, (Citrus aurantium,) Citrus limonum, Begonia, Fuchsia coccinea, Daphne odora, &c. &c.

From William Pratt, Esq. Watertown, Elegant plants of the Ilex variegata, (variegated Holly,) Buxus arborescens *var. aurantiacea*, Diosma alba, Citrus vulgaris, *var. variegata*, and Viburnum tinus. Justicia picta, Hoya carnosa, Cassia lœvigata, Aloysia citriodora, &c. &c.

From Mr. N. Davenport, Milton. Agave americana, Verbena trifolia, Cassia, &c. &c.

From Joseph P. Bradlee, Esq. Boston. Citrus limonum, Rhododendron, Cammellia japonica *alba*, and *variegata*, Myrtus communis, Erica mediterrania, Gardinia, Acuba, Pittosporum, Citrus, Polyanthus tuberosa, &c. &c.

From Samuel Appleton, Esq. Boston. A magnificent plant of the Ficus elasticus, (India-rubber tree,) about ten feet in height.

From Thomas Dowse, Esq. Cambridgeport. A fine plant of Myrtus communis, in full bloom,—and Fig tree, (Ficus carica,) with fruit.

From Mr. Samuel Sweetser, Cambridgeport. A fine plant of the Ilex variegata, Diosma alba, Phlomis fructicosa, Erica, Sempervivium, Myrtus communis, &c. &c.

Gladiolus natalensis, (called psittacinus,) presented by Mr. Sweetser, was one of the most rich and gorgeous plants which ornamented the Hall. It is of late introduction, never flowering here before this season. It will, probably, be considered as one of the finest varieties of bulbs which decorate the flower garden.

From Mr. Isaac Livermore, Cambridgeport. Nerium oleander, and a fine plant of Hydranda hortensis.

From Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport. Fine plants of Gomphrena globosa, and Fuchsia coccinea, Maurandia semperflorens, and Citrus limonum. A black Hamburgh grape-vine, growing in a pot, and bearing twenty fine clusters, weighing nearly half a pound to the bunch, only eighteen months from the cutting, and remarkable for producing such a crop of fruit; and, also, showing what a quantity of fine fruit can be cultivated in a small space of earth.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by William Carter. The following very rare plants,—Astrapæa Wallichii Hakea saligna, Pourretia spinosa, Banksia serrulata, Ficus elasticus, Coffea arabica, (coffee tree) Vallota purpurea, (splendid) Melastoma, Eugenia, Nandina, Eucalyptus, Lantana, Ardisia, Melaleuca, and Fuchsia Thomsonia, Protea argentea, (silver tree,) Hoya carnosa, &c. &c.

From M. P. Wilder, Esq. Dorchester. A splendid plant of the Camellia japonica fl. pl. *alba*, Eugenia jambos, and Acacia lophanta. Strelitzia, Melianthus, Echium, Ilex variegata, Pittosporum, Agave americana, retusa and lingue, Myrtus, Acuba, Cycas revoluta, Arum esculentum, Citrus vulgaris, &c. &c.

From J. W. Boott, Esq. Plumbago capensis, Begonia discolor, and a Pancratium, very beautiful.

From Charles Taylor, Esq. Dorchester. Acacia lophanta, Gardenia florida, Pelargonium argentea, Citrus vulgaris, and v. variegata, Cassia, &c. &c.

From Madame Eustis, Roxbury. Fine large Orange and Lemon trees, (Citrus,) Acuba japonica and Yucca gloriosa (beautiful in bloom,) Agave americana, Hoya carnosa, Myrtus communis, Hydrangea hortensis, Aloysia citriodora, &c. &c.

From E. Breed, Esq. Charlestown. Brown Beurrè and Broca's Bergamot Dwarf Pear trees, in pots, bearing fine fruit; Diosma alba, Lantana, Pittosporum, Myrtus, Acuba, Portulacea, Arum, Rhododendron, Phlomis, Rosa, Viburnum, Agave americana, &c. &c. China asters and coxcombs, in pots.

From Messrs. Winship, Brighton. A fine plant of Corræa alba, and Aspidium exaltalum. Hedychium gardneriarum, Metrosideros, Acacia lophanta, a branch of the Shepherdia eleagnoides, (buffalo berry,) &c. &c.

From Thomas Willott, Esq. Boston. A fine plant in full blossom, of Lagerstræmia indica (crape myrtle,) Myrtus, Agave americana, Crassula, Nerium, Begonia, Cactus, Acuba, Viburnum, Roses, Geraniums, &c.

From Joseph G. Joy, Esq. Boston. Two fine large Orange trees.

From William Upham, Esq. Boston. Two Orange trees, Myrtus communis, and Jasminum nitidum.

From D. S. Townsend, Esq. Boston. A fine large Myrtus communis, Acuba japonica, and Viburnum tinus. Agave americana, Vinca rosea, Crassula arborea, Orange tree, and Pomegranate.

From Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown. Acacia armata and lophanta, Aloysia citriodora, Daphne, Viburnum, Erica, Fuchsia, Rosa, Myrtus, Gardinia, Punicea, Rhododendron, maximum *var. album* and *roseum*, and catawbiense. A beautiful plant of the Magnolia grandiflora, Diosma, &c. &c.

From Mrs. Bigelow, Medford, by M. Burrage. A very beautiful plant of the Citrus myrtifolia, (Myrtle-leaved Orange,) with about twenty ripe fruit.

From Mr. A. D. Williams, Roxbury. A pot of the Isabella and White Sweet Water grape, with fruit.

Georginas, (Dahlias,) China and German asters, and bouquets of Flowers, were exhibited by the following gentlemen:—

A superb collection of about fifty varieties of the Georgina, from Mr. E. Putnam, Salem; twenty varieties from M. P. Wilder, Esq. Dorchester; ten varieties from Mr. Samuel Walker, Roxbury; twenty-five varieties from the Botanic Garden, by William Carter; ten varieties from William Kenrick; and many varieties from others. A charming collection of China and German Asters, of about twelve distinct varieties from Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport. A fine variety from E. Putnam, Salem. A most beautiful bouquet of Roses, including the yellow Tea and other kinds, from Mr. William Wales, Dorchester. Elegant bouquets were also received from Messrs. S. Sweetser, Cambridgeport; William Worthington, John Richardson, Joshua Gardner, and Samuel Phipps, Dorchester; William Kenrick, Newton; T. H. Perkins, Esq. Brookline; J. W. Russell, Mount Auburn; Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport; Thomas Mason, Charlestown; William Leathe, Cambridgeport; and John Kenrick, Newton. Flowers in quantity, for decorating the Hall, were also furnished by the above gentlemen. Some of the wreaths were from the Society's garden, Mount Auburn.

The Committee hope they have not omitted any plants, but have given as accurate an account, from the haste in which the exhibition was got up, as possible. All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES M. HOVEY, *Chairman.*

Sept. 30, 1834.

FRUITS EXHIBITED.

Horticultural Rooms, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1834.

Pears. By Mr. Manning—Ronville pear, of the New Duhamel, a large green, good fruit, of a somewhat globular shape, tapering towards the stalk, a very productive fruit. If we mistake not the Ronville is identical with the Vallee or Vallee Franche. Also, a pear received by Mr. Manning as the Beurre Knox. Heathcot pear and Buffum.

By Mr. Downer—fine specimens of Capiaumont.

By Mr. Samuel Pond—Lewis pear.

By Mr. John A. Kenrick—a brown pear of an oblong form, very beurre, rich and fine.

By John Heard, Esq. of Watertown—a fruit from a young tree, for a name.

From an unknown source—a specimen, for the Bon gris.

From another source—an unripe specimen was sent, as the Passe Colmar.

Apples. By Mr. Rufus Howe of Dorchester—a seedling apple of a good size, a red color and fine flavor, now ripe.

By Gen. Josiah Newhall of Lynnfield—speci-

mens of a new variety of a green color and sweet, from scions sent by Henry Corse, Esq. of Montreal.

By Mr. William Kenrick—Reinette Baumann, a new fruit from the Eastern frontiers of France or from Belgium, a winter fruit, of medium size, of a flattened form and fine red color and excellent flavor. The tree bears early and promises to bear abundantly.

Peaches. By Mr. Manning—Red Cheek Malacatune, and a fine fruit bearing some resemblance to the Teton de Venus. Also, New York White Clingstone or Williamson's New York, an oblong white peach, usually red on one side, of an excellent flavor: this variety is abundantly productive.

Heath peaches, from a source not reported. The fruit very large and handsome. This variety is so designated for the late Gen. Heath, from whom this variety was received.

By Mr. T. Mason—handsome specimens of peaches.

By Mr. James L. L. F. Warren of Brighton—"Nanette P each," a seedling.

The tree is stated by Mr. W. to produce three kinds on different limbs, one of them a clingstone; it has never been inoculated.

By Mr. Thomas Hastings of East Cambridge—specimen of a new seedling peach, a freestone remarkably large and beautiful, these being the first produce of the tree. The committee have named this fruit Hastings Freestone.

By Mr. T. Lee of Brookline, fine seedling and other specimens.

Nectarines. Specimens by Mr. Pond.

Plums. By Mr. Saml. Pond, Semiana or Suisse.

By Mr. Jona. Winship—Beach Plums, a fruit originally found growing wild on the sea coast. See the letter of Mr. W. below.

Quinces. By Mr. S. Pond—Cydonia Japonicus, Japan Quince, or what is more commonly called Pyrus Japonicus or Japan Pear. The fruit of this variety is not esteemed equal to the common quince, it differs from that widely, but the scarlet or crimson flowers which appear very early in spring are splendid.

Grapes. By John A. Kenrick—Isabellas, very fine; also, Elsinburg, a very small grape, the bunches oblong, and the fruit sweet.

By T. Lee, Esq. of Brookline—Isabella, Elsinburg, and pale red or white native grape.

From the Hon. John Lowell—some new specimens of fruit were received; it is to be regretted that they cannot at this time be reported on account of a momentary absence.

Arrowroot (Maranta), a new production of Horticulture was exhibited by Mr. J. L. Russell of Salem, Prof. of Bot. to the Mass. Hort. Soc. It is to be hoped that this highly valuable plant may ere long become naturalized to our climate, as we have before acclimated so many other varieties of useful productions, the most important of which we cultivate. See the letter of Mr. Russell, which is subjoined.

For the Committee, WILLIAM KENRICK.

LETTER OF MR. RUSSELL.

To the Committee on the "Culture and Products of the Kitchen Garden" of the Mass. Hort. Society.

Gentlemen—Permit me to introduce to your notice a fine specimen of Arrow Root, ("Maranta") lately brought from St. Helena, where it is cultivated in great perfection. The value of this plant as an article of medicine and of commerce is well known. I am informed that successful attempts have heretofore been made in the Southern states towards its cultivation. As to the particular species, which I present you, I cannot decide, there being four used in Materia Medica, and as articles of food, suffice it to say, that as to its quality, it is equal to the very best cultivated. I presume that by preserving the roots through the winter in a dry and warm place, and forcing it in the spring, the usual hot weather of our summers would be sufficient to produce a good crop. If this were done, the trouble would be no greater than we take for the Sweet Potato; but as to real profit, taking into consideration the expense and time employed, an experiment can only decide. Its very great increase may be judged from the fact that at St. Helena, from two small tubers, were produced in two seasons, *twelve bushels* fit for manufacturing the article, technically called Arrow Root.

Much has been written on the Gama Grass, (Tripsacum) [Vide, N. E. Farmer, Vol. xii. p. 34] a decidedly southern plant, as an article for fodder to be introduced among our Northern farmers; and surely from first appearances, as weighty arguments may be advanced in favor of the Arrow Root as of that. It being your province, gentlemen, to take cognizance of whatever pertains to the useful arts, or is subservient to national industry in the introduction of vegetables, I leave it to your superior knowledge and judgment to determine its value.

As a specimen of one of the fine family of Cannæ, it is interesting to the Horticulturist, and if deemed of no other importance, it will prove acceptable to those who are desirous of possessing a collection of those valuable plants.

I remain yours, respectfully,

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL,

Prof. of Botany, &c. to the Mass. Hort. Society.

Salem, Oct. 3d. 1834.

LETTER OF MR. WINSHIP.

To the Fruit Committee.

Gentlemen—Herewith you have a specimen of the Beach Plum, (Prunus sphaerocarpa,) cultivated in our grounds, the plants originally from the sea coast; it grows luxuriantly, and forms one of the most interesting and ornamental shrubs in our establishment. Respectfully yours, &c.

JONA. WINSHIP.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their room, on Saturday, October 11th, 1834—E. Bartlett, Esq. in the Chair.

The Secretary being absent, Cha's M. Hovey was appointed Sec. pro tem.

On motion of T. Parsons, Esq. it was voted that a Committee of three be appointed to examine the record of the last meeting, and report concerning the same at the next meeting of the Soci-

Messrs. T. Parsons, J. T. Buckingham, and Wm. Oliver were nominated and chosen.

J. C. Gray, Esq. from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to wait upon the Hon. John Lowell, and inform him of his election as President of this Society, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that he declined accepting the office.

It was then voted that the meeting proceed to ballot for the choice of President and Vice President of this Society.

Messrs. J. T. Buckingham and C. M. Hovey, were appointed a Committee to sort and count the votes; reported, that the whole number given in for the choice of President and Vice President was 51—necessary to a choice 26.

For President, Z. Cook, Jr. had 44;

For Vice President, Jonathan Winship had 48;

—and were elected.

On motion of J. T. Buckingham, it was voted, that a Committee of two be appointed, to wait on Z. Cook, Jr. and inform him of his election as President of this Society. Messrs. J. T. Buckingham and E. Vose, were chosen for that Committee.

The Committee immediately attended to their duty, and reported that he accepted that office.

J. C. Gray, Esq. and Wm. Oliver at their request, were excused from serving on the Committee for the revision of the bye-laws of the Society.

Messrs. Cheever Newhall, E. M. Richards, S. A. Shurtleff, Samuel Downer and B. V. French, respectfully resigned the several offices to which they had been chosen.

G. W. Pratt, Esq. respectfully resigned the offices to which he had been appointed.

E. Bartlett, Esq. and Dr. S. A. Shurtleff tendered their resignation as Vice Presidents of the Society.

Adjourned to Saturday, Oct. 18th, 1834, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHA'S M. HOVEY. *Rec. Sec. pro tem.*

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Horticultural Hall, Saturday, Oct. 11th, 1834.

Pears. By Mr. Manning—Surpasse Vigalieu, a new fruit; Henri Quatre.

By Mr. Downer—Capiaumont, very handsome; Platt's Bergamotte, a good fruit; this is not the right or original named Moorfowl Egg.

By E. M. Richards—Capsleaf, a roundish, russetty, yellow fruit, of handsome size and good; Rushmore's Bon Chretien, or Harrison's Large Fall of Coxe, a large roundish fruit, coarse and good to cook; Platt's Bergamotte, also a large oblong, pale fruit, by some called the Cooledge Pear.

By Messrs. Winship—a new variety, name unknown; from Mr. Knight.

By Mr. Longfellow, of Hallowell, Me.—a new native fruit, highly esteemed in that vicinity, a good fruit, and stated to be very productive.

By Dr. J. Thacher—A large and very beautiful fruit, as beautiful as the Bon Chretien, Williams or Bartlett, but by no means equal in quality and flavor to that beautiful variety; this is by some called "Autumn Bell."

By William Kenrick—Henri Quatre; Beurre Colmar D'Autonne; Beurre D'Aremberg.

Apples. By Mr. E. M. Richards—Summer Russett, a middle sized, round, sweet apple, very pleasant; two varieties of Crab apples for cider.

By Mr. Manning—Slump, or Boxford apple, supposed to be a native, good sized fruit, somewhat flattened, striped with red on a yellow ground, a most superior fruit; Straat; Franklin Golden Pippin.

By William Kenrick—a large striped apple of superior flavor, believed to be a native of Londonderry, N. H.

Peaches. By Mr. S. Walker—a large seedling peach; some other varieties of fruits were received by different individuals; from Mr. E. M. Richards, one or two new varieties of pears; from E. T. Andrews, Esq. of Dorchester, a new fruit for a name; Chinquapui, or Dwarf Chestnut, by Mr. Manning. For the Committee.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

From the Old Colony Democrat.

STOCK.

I do not think that farmers in this vicinity, pay that attention to improving the different breeds of their Neat cattle, which it would be profitable for them to bestow. And to what is this owing? Is it not to the sceptical conclusions which they have adopted concerning the practicability of the subject? The idea is prevalent that the breed is nothing, feed every thing; that this in fact is all that is necessary to make fine animals. But this is a very mistaken notion, and one which ought to be exploded. Good keeping is an excellent thing it is readily granted, but it was never known to reduce bone or offal, or to produce any radical change in the animal physiology. It may serve to perfect the nature such as it is, and this is all it can do; change it, it never can.

Those who affirm that their disbelief in this matter is derived from nothing less than their own experience, cannot to say the least, I think, have enjoyed the benefit of an enlightened experience. Their mode of operations must have been defective, and the error probably lies in not conforming their practice to a rule, the observance of which in every particular, is necessary to ensure complete success. It consists simply *in breeding from dams and sires of distinct blood, who possess themselves and are descended from ancestors who possessed before them, the peculiar attributes and properties which it is sought to perpetuate in the progeny.* An adherence to this rule, so far as it is practicable, would be productive of results with which I am persuaded, farmers would have no reason to be dissatisfied. It is important always to know what is the proper course to be pursued, and in the present case, such knowledge may serve to guard us from two very common errors, viz: first, that of breeding from near relatives, according to the "in and in" system, as it is called; and secondly, that of disregarding ancestry, and forming our expectations of the character of the progeny solely from that of the parents.

I cannot but think, were all farmers hereafter carefully to eschew those fatal errors, and to regulate their practice according to the foregoing suggestions, we might confidently anticipate a speedy arrival of the period, when there would be no longer occasion for the old saw, "a good cow may have a bad calf." H.

West Bridgewater.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

Along the banks of rivers, many low tracts of land may be greatly improved, by raising them higher with the sediment of the waters. In this way much has been done on the banks of the Don, the Ouse and the Trent, in Great Britain. The land which is thus to be raised has, first, a dyke or bank thrown up round it, for the purpose of keeping out the waters of the river, except at the place where a gate is to be erected to let them in. When they are to be let in, that is, when they are muddy and have considerable sediment to deposit, the gate is to be raised; and, after the sediment has been deposited, they are let off again; and a new supply is taken in at the next tide, or at the next flood, as the case may be.

Mention is made, by the Compilers of 'The Complete Grazier,' of lands on some of the tide-waters of Great Britain having been raised two feet higher, by this method, in a short time. The progress to be made in thus raising the land must, however, depend on the depth to which the waters cover the land, the quantity of mud and sediment they contain, and to the frequency with which the land can thus be flooded.—*Far. Assist.*

There are considerable tracts of salt marshes or fen land round the city of Boston, which would be very materially improved by embankment and diking, provided the salt water was effectually kept from its surface. The natural position of a great part of these fens is such, as to render embankment a very easy task, and in fact nature itself hath done much towards enclosing one of the largest tracts (that called Chelsea and Lynn Marshes) by throwing up a sand and pebble bank, water tight, nearly the whole length of the coast against which they join, leaving one creek to be banked with a small flood door for the discharge of the surface waters which may be collected therein, and also Saugus River, which is about forty rods wide at its mouth, and must be embanked with a sea wall, arching therein two pair of flood doors of about two feet each door to close against the flow of tide, and to discharge the fresh water at ebb tide. This with a very little embankment of minor consequence, would recover near four thousand acres from the salt water, which when effectually relieved therefrom, is a species of soil that becomes very productive for grass or wheat, and requires no kind of manure, the soil being formed several feet deep by sediment, is in itself peculiarly rich.

In the years 1803 and 1806, the author of this was engaged as engineer in the enclosure of a similar tract in the County of Somerset, England, which was enclosed and divided among the proprietors under the authority of Parliament. The general level of the tract was several feet under high water mark, in the channel or sea adjoining, and was subject to the flow of high tides on its surface. This land in its open state produced about one ton and a half of salt hay per acre, annually, the collection whereof was attended with considerable inconvenience. A sea wall or bank was built on the coast, the rivers diked, and flood doors erected to keep back the salt water, and discharge the fresh at ebb tides; by these means and by cutting drains into the channels of the rivers, and emptying the same through the flood doors, the surface was thoroughly drained from the salt and stagnant waters, and in three years the verdure completely changed from the sedge rushes, and hard spiry grasses, to a thick matty sward of meadow, fiecue, and other rich grasses, producing three tons of first rate hay per acre annually, besides the spring and after grasses, which are of considerable value.

As a proof of the improvement, the land prior thereto was let at from 10 to 15 shillings per acre, when it suddenly advanced after the undertaking was completed to from three to five pounds sterling per acre, and was eagerly sought for even at that rate.—*Hales' Survey.*

PARSNEPS.

To cultivate Parsneps, let the farmer sow the seed in Autumn, soon after it is ripe; by which means the plants will come on early the following spring, and will get strong before the weeds can grow so as to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season.

The best soil for them is a rich deep loam; next this is sand, or they will thrive well in a black gritty soil; but will never pay for cultivating in stone, brush, gravel or clay soils; and they are always the largest where the staple is deepest. If the soil be proper they do not require much manure. A very good crop has been obtained for three successive years without any. Forty cart-loads of sand laid on an acre of very stiff loam, and ploughed in, has answered very well.

Sow the seed in drills, eighteen inches distant, that the plants may be horse or hand hoed; they will be more luxuriant if they have a second hoeing, and are carefully earthed, so as not to cover the leaves.

If land cannot be got in proper condition to receive the seed in autumn, sow a plat in the garden, or the corner of a field, and transplant them at the end of April, or early in May. The plants must be carefully drawn, and the land that is to receive them well pulverized by harrowing and rolling. When it is thus in order, open a furrow six or eight inches deep, and lay the plants in it regularly, at the distance of ten inches or a foot, taking care not to let the root be bent, and that the plant stand upright after the earth is closed about it, which should be done immediately by persons following the planter with a hoe, and who must be attentive not to cover the leaves. Open another furrow eighteen inches distant from the last, plant it as before, and so proceed till the field is completely cropped. When any weeds appear, hoe the ground and earth the plants.

Dibbling in Parsneps is a bad method, as the ground thereby becomes so bound as not easily to admit the lateral fibres with which the root of this plant abounds, to fix or work in the earth, on which account the roots never attain their proper size.

With attention to the soil, the season for sowing, cleaning and earthing the plants, and raising the seed from the largest and best Parsneps, there is no doubt but the crop would answer much better than a crop of carrots. They are equal to them, if not superior in fatting pigs, for they make the flesh whiter, and the animal eats them with more satisfaction. Clean, washed, and sliced, among bran, horses eat them greedily, and thrive with them; nor do they heat horses, or like corn fill them with disorders.*

In France, and our Islands adjoining to it, Parsneps are held in high esteem both for cattle and swine. In Brittanny this crop is said to be little inferior in value to wheat. Milch cows fed with it in winter, give as much and as good milk, and yield butter as well flavored with Parsneps as with grass in May or June.†—*Mem. Mass. Agr. Soc.*

HORSES' SIGHT.

People in general turn a horse's head to a bright light to examine his eyes. You can know very little by this method what sort of an eye a horse has, unless it be a very defective one. You must examine the eye first when the horse stands with his head to the manger. Look careful at the pupil of the eye in a horse; it is of an oblong form, carry the size of a pupil in your mind, and then turn the horse about, bring him to a light; if the pupil of the eye contracts, appears much smaller than it was in the dark light, then you may be sure the horse has a strong good eye; but provided the pupil remains nearly the same size as

* Hazard, in Bath papers, vol. 4, p. 244.
† Bath papers, 4, 287.

it appeared in the darker light, then the horse has a weak eye, therefore have nothing to do with him. There are contracting and dilating muscles in the eye which will plainly show you in what state the eye is, whether it be a strong or a weak one.—*Raleigh Star.*

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, &c.

A great discovery in Chemistry has lately been made by Dr. Richenback, of Germany; he having succeeded in extracting from tar and smoke a hitherto unknown substance, which he calls Kreosot, (flesh preserver.)

This substance possesses the property of resisting putrefaction, in a most eminent degree, and when diluted with water, fresh slaughtered meat, after having been immersed in it for a few minutes, may be kept in the open air and in the hottest weather, for any length of time, without becoming in the least affected.

This fact led several eminent physicians to experiment with it, in the treatment of human diseases, applying it both internally and externally, in which they have been crowned with the most striking success.

People afflicted with the horrid disease of Cancer, after having been despaired of by the most skilful physicians, have been completely cured by Kreosot.

For wounds and sores in general, it has been found the best remedy known: and is particularly recommended in surgical operations, as it prevents inflammation, and stops the most excessive bleeding almost instantly.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

Onions an antidote for poison. Upwards of forty years ago, I knew a man who wilfully took eleven grains of arsenic in warm tea, in order to kill himself. It took effect immediately. Three physicians exerted their skill to save him, but to no purpose, and said he must die. By their consent, another person proposed onions, which were immediately applied to his stomach, arm-pits, wrists, and all the tenderest parts of his body. Though he was much swelled he immediately began to recover, and the next day went to his work. It appeared like a miracle to all who witnessed it. I have heard of onions being used for the bite of a rattlesnake with good success, by being applied to the wound.—*Chr. Adv.*

On the Use of Chloride of Lime in Agriculture. Unless spread very thin it will do harm: spread thin, and intimately mixed with the soil, when the latter is in a dry state, its effects are similar to those of the common carbonate of lime.—*Trans. of the Prussian Gardening Society.*

The weed of the horse chesnut makes very durable stakes for vines.—*Ibid.*

Fingers and Toes, alias Club Foot in Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c. J. M. in Loudon's Magazine says, "The insect that causes these malformations is called by entomologists Nedejus contractor. Its attacks can only be averted by making the plant offensive to the parent fly; and this, it has lately been discovered, can be done by incorporating with the soil soap boiler's waste, or any other substance of similar alkaline quality. Since this discovery has been made, the price of this waste has risen in the neighborhood of London, I am told from 6d to 5s per cart load. Besides patridges preying on the larvæ, I have often seen magpies, crows, and if I mistake not rooks, doing this useful service."

"*Cheap and Durable Paint.*" It has long been a desideratum to save the great expense of oil and lead in outside painting, but hitherto it has not been obtained. Last summer while travelling in company with an intelligent lady from New Haven, we obtained from her the following recipe: She said she felt it her duty to spread the information, having seen it tested. We have tried it, and those who feel interested may satisfy themselves, by examining a piece of fence on our premises, painted with the composition. It is of a cream color, but bleaches, and is now (five weeks) nearly as white as lead paint. This appears to be an adhesive, solid body, which has been unaffected by storms. How it may appear a year hence; we of course cannot say—but have strong confidence in it. The expense of the materials is about one-fifth of oil and lead.—*Keene Sent.*

"To one gallon of good milk, add two dozen of eggs and 1 1-2 pounds of loaf sugar—then add sifted slack lime, (white) to bring it to a proper consistency. To be put on the same day. It will be well to run the whole through a paint mill, or otherwise see that the coarser particles of the lime are well dissolved.

An Improvement in the Mode of raising Annual Flower Seeds. By Mr. Joseph Harrison.

"After sowing the patch of seeds, and covering it with fine moist soil. I place a garden pot inversely over it; this remains till I discover that the seeds have struck root, when I raise the pot two or three inches, keeping it thus supported for a few days, and then remove it entirely. I find that the pot not only keeps the soil moist, but by the sun heating the pot, the seeds come up much more quickly than otherwise they would do; in consequence of which, I do not sow the seeds so early by a fortnight or upwards, as I used to do previously. The young plants are, therefore, less exposed to cold or late spring frosts. I have used hollow tiles instead of pots, which answer equally well; except that where mice are they have access at the ends."—*Loudon's Mag.*

Cultivation of the Strawberry. Flat tiles, painted black, are laid round the plants, just as they are going out of flower. The tiles seem to be formed on purpose; for they are described as having at least half a circle cut out of each tile, in order that they may fit closely to the plants. The tiles during the day will not only prevent the exhalation of moisture from the soil, but also collect a great body of heat from the sun, and consequently form the fruit early, large and well flavored, as well as clean from sand.—J. F. *Loudon's Mag.*

Elephants breakfasting on Apples. A few days ago two elephants belonging to a menagerie that has been in this city, were passing along the road in the vicinity of Middletown, when they saw a most inviting heap of apples in an orchard. In an instant the fence was prostrated by the huge animals, and without loss of time they regaled themselves on fruit to their perfect satisfaction. We have not heard it stated how great was the quantity of apples they consumed, but it is said that the elephants would not be driven away till they had appeased their exceedingly delicate *little* stomachs. Such visiters, we apprehend, would be any thing but agreeable to most of our farmers, particularly when the whole stock of a farmer's winter apples, as well as those for cider, would be devoured at one breakfast, by a couple of these Asiatic visiters.—*Middletown (Ct.) Advocate.*

White Rats. Two of this variety of the rat species, were caught a few days ago in Messrs. W. C. Barron & Co.'s bakery, in removing a kneading trough, under which they had burrowed. They were exhibited by the men who had captured them, in a large wire trap, and excited a great deal of curiosity, for among the hundreds who pressed to see them as they were carried through the street, there was probably not one who had seen the like before. They are very pretty pets, larger than the ordinary grey rat; have pink colored eyes, and long silky hair, like that of the Angola rat. They are apparently less timid than the grey rat. One of the latter was put into their cage, when they both immediately set upon it, and worried it to death.—*Norfolk Herald.*

☞Speaking of rats, we once saw two splendid little fellows of this kind. One of a beautiful and clear white, the other speckled, black and white—the black, black as jet, the white, white as the driven snow. They were in a cage together, and exhibited great activity.—*N. H. Telegraph.*

On Early Apples. We invite the attention of freeholders to the subject of early apples. We believe there are yet a large number who allow one month of summer to pass away before they have ripe fruit of this kind, while some of their neighbors are regaling on the Yellow Harvest, the Sine-qua-non, and others which ought to be cultivated in every orchard or fruit garden. The expense of young trees is comparatively a trifle; but in many orchards there are ungrafted trees, the tops of which might be readily and profitably exchanged for those precious varieties. The present is a proper time to consider the matter; and beyond the ensuing autumn, or the succeeding spring, this acquisition ought not to be deferred.—*Genesee Farmer.*

To preserve Pumpkins through the winter and spring. When taken from the vine, open them, and throw away the soft contents which are found in their inside. Then cut them into small pieces, and dry them in the sun, or in an oven. Preserve them in a dry place. They may be either pounded or boiled before they are used.

Prepared in this manner, they make a cheap and excellent food for cattle—horses—and hogs. Many thousand pounds might be saved in grain to our farmers, and to our country, by the general use of this wholesome and nourishing food for domestic animals. They afford more nourishment than the potato or scarcity-root; they are cultivated with less trouble, and yield a much larger increase from the same labor.—*Southern Planter.*

Important to Working Men. We find in the Connecticut Courant a notice of the following cause, which was tried at the recent session of the County Court at Hartford:

"Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company *vs.* W. Taylor & others.—This was a suit against the defendants for conspiring to raise the price of wages, and hindering other weavers from going into the employment of the plaintiffs, and had a *strike* in July, 1833. The great point in case was, whether the peaceably conspiring or agreeing among the workmen to refuse to work for less than a named sum, constituted a ground of civil action on the part of the employers. On this point the Court charged the Jury in the negative. The case was much labored and consumed a week in trying it. Verdict for the defendants."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 15, 1834.

Communication.

MR. EDITOR,—I wish the reply to the following questions:

1st. How are shrub oaks at least expense to be extirpated?

2d. How are the running blackberry vines most easily got rid of, when in a thin soil they cover the surface and prevent by their shade, &c. &c. the introduction of the seeds of the Pine or other Forest Trees, as well as all useful productions. Y'rs. A.

GRINDING CORN ON THE COB.

The third volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, contains an article

On the utility of grinding Maize (Indian Corn) on the Cob as food for cattle, with a description of a mill for that purpose, by James Mease, M. D. from which the following are extracts;

The practice of grinding Indian corn in the cob, to powder, for the purpose of horse food, is now common with our German farming fellow citizens. These industrious men are ever attentive to the health and general welfare of their farm stock, and readily adopt any measure calculated to promote either object; and as they are convinced of the nourishing qualities of the cob, and the economy of the practice of using it as an article of food, they have encouraged the general erection of the necessary apparatus, in the flour mills, in their different settlements.

The first apparatus used for the purpose of grinding corn in the cob, was a screw which was originally invented by Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, and now in general use to break gypsum. Mr. Evans first reduced it to practice, in the year 1790, but no measures having been taken to give publicity to it, the knowledge of it was diffused very gradually through the country, and it even appears that private offers for the gratuitous use of it were ineffectual (until after some years) in causing a trial of what is now deemed an economical practice of the first consequence.

Indian corn is of itself too nourishing and too heating as a constant article of food for horses, and if fed alone, a sufficient quantity cannot be given to produce the stimulus of distention, (which is as necessary to a working horse, or even to a man as nourishment,) without great expense, and at the same time endangering the health of the animal. Corn meal is therefore mixed with a quantity of cut straw, and coarsely ground rye or shorts, and in this state constitutes the daily food of that fine body of draught horses that do so much credit to our draymen and carters of Philadelphia, and the industrious farmers of the State at large.

The powder of the corn cob, however, does not act entirely by distention, it also contains much nutriment, and I have heard of a poor woman in Maryland, who prepared during the winter a very grateful mess for her cow, by boiling the bruised cobs with which she was furnished by her wealthy neighbors; with this liquor mixed with what other vegetable matter she could procure, and a few corn blades, she supported her cow well through the winter and spring, until the return of grass.

In the New England Farmer, vol. iv, p. 126, was published an "Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass. to the editor, stating the advantages accruing from corn and cobs ground together at the rate of about one peck of corn to a bushel of cobs. "Meal made of this composition, I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of the meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding; with this kind of food, and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine: there were none in the neighborhood grew so fast, and were fit to kill so early in autumn. The neighbors were surprised that my hogs looked so white and grew so well, being fed as they were with cob-meal, potatoes and the wash of four cows. Some ridiculed the notion; others disputed and disbelieved the account, but finally, all were obliged to believe the fact, though loth to try the experiment." * * *

"I have also made further discovery of the use of cob meal for other purposes besides feeding swine and cattle.

"I had one batch of coarse brown bread made of it, ground about half and half; sifted as usual, and the application of the usual quantity of rye meal. The bread was as high colored, as light, as sweet and as moist as that made of pure indian and rye meal, though I think it will dry rather sooner."

A writer for the New England Farmer, vol. 10, p. 202, states as follows:

I fattened 4 hogs, killed in December last, which together weighed more than 1600 lbs. and were uncommonly fine pork. They were fed entirely upon cob meal, excepting 2 or 3 weeks, when they were kept upon oats and corn meal, but they did not eat the latter with a better relish nor fatten faster upon it than upon cob meal; and that not scalded or boiled by which it would have been greatly improved; this agrees with the experience of my neighbors.

With respect to my horses, I give them no other provender than cob meal mixed with straw and salt hay cut fine, and this keeps them in very good order.

On the whole I have a favorable opinion of cob meal for the above purposes. It has been represented by some as excellent for puddings, but such puddings make too meagre a diet for J. B.

Mr. Ogden in the New York Farmer, observes: "I have been for some time using corn and cobs ground together for my cattle, with good effect. It is an impression among farmers that there are some injurious effects arising from its use. I will state how they may be avoided. In the first place, the corn should be perfectly ripe. In the second place, a large quantity should not be ground at a time. It should be kept perfectly dry. In the third, when this food is used constantly, potatoes or carrots should be given two or three times a week. With these precautions, the cob and corn ground together, will be a wholesome and cheap food for cattle. I give my horses eight quarts per day, and notwithstanding they labor hard, they gain in flesh and perform well.

I grind my corn and cobs in the bone mill, which will turn out many bushels in the course of an hour."

FALL SOWING GARDEN VEGETABLES.

Those vegetables which will bear a considerable degree of frost may, generally, we believe with safety be sown in autumn. And even the more tender sorts, provided they are sown so late that they will not vegetate till spring may, perhaps, succeed with fall sowing, and come forward somewhat earlier in the spring than they would if the sowing was omitted till the usual time. With market gardeners it is an object of considerable consequence to produce early vegetables, and with farmers it may be of some importance to make a part of their gardens in autumn, when they have, generally, more leisure than in spring. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary directs in cultivating parsneps to "sow the seed in autumn soon after it is ripe; by which means the plants will come up early the following spring and get strong before the weeds will grow to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the season." The same writer says "Garden carrots are propagated at two or three different seasons. The first season for sowing the seed [in England] is soon after Christmas."

CORN.

As the season is now approaching when farmers will commence gathering their corn crops, I deem it my duty, (as a farmer) to inform them, through the medium of your paper, how to secure their corn from the ravages of the weevil, which often during the summer and fall seasons, entirely destroys whole houses of corn. As the remedy is so simple and cheap, I am in hopes no farmer will leave it untried. It is simply this. When hauling in a crop of corn, have a mixture of salt and water prepared (say one pint of salt to a gallon of water,) and as each load is thrown into the house, sprinkle it thoroughly with salt and water, and it will entirely prevent the insect from breeding in the corn, and likewise cause the husks to be more palateable for stock of any kind. As I know this from experience, I feel no doubt in recommending it to others.—A FARMER.—*Louisiana Register.*

ITEMS.

The difference between rising at five and seven o'clock in the morning for the space of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same hour at night, is nearly equivalent to the addition of ten years to a man's life.—*Doddridge.*

A fellow in New Haven, attempting to rob a *grape* vine, instead of a bunch of the fruit carried off a charge of *grape* shot. A reception more mineralogical and less botanical than he had anticipated.—*New Bedford Gaz.*

Conundrums. What tune is most likely to captivate a young lady? A for-*tune*, to be sure. What is a lady's most interesting age? Her mar-ri-*age.*—*Fitchburg Gazette.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Cucumber, raised by Mr. Simeon H. Mason of East Medway this season measures 14 inches in length, 13 inches round and weighs 4 lbs. 10 ounces; the deposite has been removed to this office.

Mammoth Cucumber. Josiah M. Nichols of this town, raised, this year, a cucumber, now in our office, which measures in length, from the stem to the end, 19 3-4 inches, and 14 3-4 in circumference, and weighed, when partly dried, 6 lbs. 10 ozs.—*Lynn Record.*

Accounts from Louisiana and Mississippi state that the sugar crop is uncommonly promising this year, but that cotton has been somewhat injured by heavy rains.

Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck has given five hundred dollars towards completing the Bunker Hill Monument.

The New Jersey Railroad is now open for public use between Newark and Jersey city, and great facilities of communication are afforded by the frequency and rapidity with which the cars traverse the line between the above places. Large numbers are daily passing to and fro.

The Phrenological Campaign in this city was opened by Rev. J. Pierpont, in a lecture stating the leading principles of Phrenologists—that every kind of emotion (as Loving, Hoping, Poetry or Imagination, &c.), has each its peculiar organ in the brain, and that the capacity for any emotion is in proportion to the size of the organ or part of the brain in which the faculty resides. Mr. P. said that Dr. Spurzheim had suggested that in

the tongue was a nerve for motion, another for feeling, a third for taste, some years before it became known to surgeons that interrupting the communication of a certain nerve with the brain would deprive the tongue of motion—of another, destroy the sense of taste, &c. Mr. P.'s reply to the objection that portions of brain had in some been obliterated without loss of any faculty, was that like the eyes the organs were double, and that unless corresponding portions of brain on both sides the head were lost the faculty might remain. The form of the skull was said to be dependent on that of the brain, which undergoes a change, so that the perceptive faculties supposed to be in the lower part in front, are full in youth; and the upper part of the head, containing the reasoning organs, enlarges in mature age. Mr. P. spoke of the increasing popularity of Phrenology, and considered it a new and important revelation of man to man.

BUCKTHORNS.

FOR sale by GEO. C. BARRETT a few thousand Buckthorns, thrifty and of good size. oct. 15.

15,000 PEACH TREES.

Gentlemen desirous of forming orchards of the Peach tree are now offered a capital selection of the finest kinds.
Apply to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. oct 1

FOREST TREES.

WM. MANN, Bangor, Me. will execute orders in the most faithful manner for the following kinds, viz.

Arbor Vitri or White Cedar,	Ash, all varieties,
Mountain Ash or Roundwood,	Basswood or Tulip Tree,
Birch, all varieties,	American Elm,
Hackmetac Larch or Juniper,	Hornbeam,
Hemlock,	Maple, all varieties,
Pine, different varieties,	Spruce, &c. &c.

All who are desirous of procuring a quantity will find it for their interest before buying elsewhere to write per mail stating the kinds, quantities, the manner in which to be packed, &c. &c. and terms and particulars will be given.

Orders if more convenient may be left with Mr. GEO. C. BARRETT, of the Agricultural Warehouse, where prices current may be seen. 8w sept 24

FOREST TREES.

THE subscriber having had several years experience in procuring Forest Trees, tenders his services to the public in that line.

He is ready at any time to execute orders for the deciduous and evergreen trees common to the county of Kennebec.

Arbor Vilæ, Spruce, Fur, Pine, Hemlock, Larch, Ash, Maple, Basswood, Mountain Ash, Tree Cranberry, (a very pretty shrub) form a part of the Catalogue of trees and shrubs which he is in the practice of obtaining.

Direct to ZACHEUS GOLDSMITH, Gardiner, Me.

Gardiner, Me. August 20th, 1834. 6w. S.17

FRUIT TREES.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, AND PLANTS, &c NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, in NEWTON, MASS. *5½ miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and ¼ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

This establishment now compactly covers 18 acres, and comprises the selections of the finest kinds of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS, so celebrated for silk; Strawberries, Figs, &c. No pains, no labor, or expense has been spared, in obtaining the most celebrated varieties, which have here been congregated from divers climates and latitudes, and from first-rate sources—selections adapted to every section of the Union. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful kinds known; these include Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonies, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to forward their orders *early*.—Early in Autumn, being an excellent season for transplanting. Addressto WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston without charge for transportation, they are selected and labelled with due precaution and care; and when ordered thence, they are suitably packed, and forwarded to their destination, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. oct 1

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH day of October next, at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon, upon the premises, all that Farm which belonged to Asa Parker, Esq. late of Jaffrey, deceased, situated in the north-easterly part of said Jaffrey, estimated to contain TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY acres, more or less—bounded north on Peter Davis and the highway; east on Joseph Saunders, the highway and land of the children of Ande Holmes; south on the children of said Holmes and Samuel Patrick; and west on Joseph Hodge, Levi Fisk and others.

Said Farm is well worthy the attention of purchasers, having upon it a Dwelling House of two stories, two Barns, and other convenient buildings, is well wooded and watered, suitably divided into Tillage, Mowing and Pasturing—and is valuable as a stock, or sheep farm.

There are also upon it three or four hundred thrifty young MULBERRY TREES, so that the purchaser can immediately make arrangements to commence the manufacture of Silk.

The right of dower of the widow, and the shares of all the heirs, will be sold together, and a complete title given, and the farm will be offered entire, or in lots that may best suit purchasers.

A small part of the purchase money will be required on the execution of the deed—for the residue, a credit will be given on mortgage, if desired.

EDMUND PARKER, } Guardians for the
STEPHEN JEWETT, } Minor Heirs.

Jaffrey, N. H. Sept. 17, 1834.

FARMER.

AN experienced Farmer who would take charge or otherwise of a farm, who can produce satisfactory recommendations wants a situation. Enquire at this office.

500 PIECES ENGLISH MERINOS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, has received from New York and will be opened on Monday morning, 500 pieces English Merinos, of superior quality and colors, being the entire importation of one of the first importing Houses in the country, and in anticipation of the season, will be sold at least 25 per cent. lower than they can be afforded in the Autumn.

aug 13 6tis 414, Washington-street.

LINNÆAN GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

Flushing, near New York.—WM. PRINCE & SONS have just published their *New Catalogue with greatly reduced prices.* Application therefor, and all orders, must be sent *direct to them per mail.* The Fruit Trees are of the largest size for transplanting, and suitable for Orchards to come promptly into bearing. Of the superior new Flemish Pears, and other new varieties, the trees are 3 to 4 years from the graft, and in the most vigorous state, as are also the German varieties of Apples, Cherries, Plums and Peaches, which are so well calculated for a northern climate; Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs can be furnished of the largest size, worth treble the price of small ones, as several years are thus gained in embellishments. In fact those who wish very superior Trees can be assured of receiving such as cannot fail to give them satisfaction; the immense stock on hand, affording the means of making superior selections. The collections of hardy Flowering Plants, Green House Plants, and Bulbous Flower Roots, have been enriched with all the new varieties, which are offered at very low prices. The assortments of Roses and Double Dahlias comprise all the splendid new varieties, and each collection occupies an acre of ground.—A great discount is made on both these classes of flowers, and Splendid Dahlias are supplied at $3, $4½ and $6 per dozen, each root a distinct named variety; Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis, at $4½ per dozen, $25 per 100; Isabella, Catawba, Winne, or Buck, and Alexander Grapes, at $3 per dozen or $20 per 100; Superior Lancashire Gooseberries, assorted at $3 per dozen, or $20 per 100; Fine Red Raspberries, $6 per 100. Where so desired, selections will be made of the most hardy kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, suited to a northern climate, and the situation of our Nurseries, which are in a lofty and open exposure, renders the trees particularly hardy. The assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds is unrivalled in extent, and forms a complete concentration of the choicest varieties known in Europe, and this country, and having been raised under our own inspection, or grown expressly for us by our correspondents, we expressly guarantee their excellence and accuracy, and we ask no payment where they do not prove exactly as represented. The Catalogue contains many new and very superior varieties of vegetable and Flower Seeds, and among the Field Seeds are Superior Provence Luzerne, White Dutch Clover, Pacey's perennial Rye Grass, New Italian do Early Angus and Hopetown Oats, English Potato Oats weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, Orchard Grass, Tall Oats Grass, Trifolium incarnatum, or Early Crimson Clover, Burnet, &c. Also, 100 bushels Tayler's Forty fold, or Crimson Nonsuch Potato, which is now taking precedence of all others in England, and 50 bushels Potato Onions. Venders of Seeds will be supplied at very low rates and a credit to suit their convenience. Where a large number of Trees, &c. are wanted, a discount will be made and a credit allowed if desired, and to Nurseries the terms will in every respect be made favorable. Every invoice emanating from us has our printed heading and signature, and none others are guaranteed. oct 15

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,		barrel	2 00	2 75
BEANS, white,		bushel	2 75	3 00
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	9 50	10 00
	Cargo, No. 1	"	7 50	8 00
	prime,	"	6 00	6 25
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	18	23
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		"	15	17
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
	skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
	southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,		pound	9	11
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 25	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee,	cash.	barrel	5 62	5 75
	Baltimore, Howard str.	"	6 00	
	Baltimore, wharf, (none)			
	Alexandria,	"	5 62	5 75
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	72	73
	southern yellow,	"	63	70
	white,	"	68	69
	Rye, Northern,	"	70	75
	Barley,	"	60	65
	Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	40	42
HAY, best English,		ton	20 00	21 00
	Eastern screwed,	"	13 00	14 00
	Hard pressed,	"	14 00	15 00
HONEY,		gallon	40	50
HOPS, 1st quality (new)		pound	18	19
	2d quality	"	16	17
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound	11	
	Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	17	19
	" upper,	lb.	10	12
	Dry Hide, sole.	pound	15	17
	" upper,	lb.	18	20
	Philadelphia, sole,	pound	26	27
	Baltimore, sole,	"	20	21
LIME,	best sort	cask	90	95
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 00	18 00
	Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	
	Bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, (none)		bushel		
	Red Top, northern,	"	75	87
	Red Clover, northern,	pound	8	9
	White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	25	31
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,			60	65
	American, full blood, washed	pound	50	55
	do. 3-4ths do.	"	38	42
	do. 1-2 do.	"	35	40
	do. 1-4 and common	"	32	35
	Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	50	55
	1st Lambs,	"	40	42
	2d "	"	30	33
	3d "	"	23	25
	1st Spinning,	"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY, (uncertain)	"		
BUTTER, (tub)	"	14	17
lump,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	16	17
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER, (new,)	barrel	2 00	

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 13, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market 880 Beef Cattle, 1480 Stores, 3200 sheep, and 2020 Swine. Several lots and parts of lots of Stores, and 450 Swine were reported last week.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—There were some better cattle at market this week than last. We noticed a few very fine from (Worcester County) which were taken for something more than $5. We quote to correspond with last week, viz—prime at 4 75 a 5; good 4 a 4 50 (which included some very fine cows) thin 3 25 a 3 75.

Stores.—Yearlings 6 a 8; two years old, $8 a 14; three years old $17 a 24.

Barrelling Cattle.—We are not able to redeem our pledge last week to give prices; the limited number at market did not enable the barreller to make sufficient purchases to establish prices.

Sheep.—Good sales; a lot of lambs inferior quality sold for 1 12 1-2 and 1 25; lots 1 62, 1 84, 1 88, 2, 2 12, 2 25, 2 33, and 2 50; some fine wethers at market prices not known.

Swine—Sales quick at a small advance; lots not selected half barrows at 4 c. and lots two thirds barrows at 4 1-4c; old barrows selected at 4 1-2c; sows at 3 1-2; a lot of 400 shoats from (Chenango Co. N. Y.) a few more than half barrows were taken in one lot at 4 1-4; at retail 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Mirror.

LOVE A DELICATE FLOWER.

BY SOLYMAN BROWN.

HERE 's a health to the girl that refuses
To barter her heart for a name,
But marries the man that she chooses,
How humble soever his fame;
For love is a delicate flower
That Glory may crush in his path,
Or the wildfire of Honor devour
As it scorcheth the earth with its wrath:—
Love and Friendship and all,
Love and Friendship and all,
Fame in his folly may trample
On Love, Friendship, and all.

Here 's a health to the girl that disdains it,
When Mammon would purchase with gold,
That never can touch but it stains it,
The heart that can never be sold;
For love is a delicate flower,
That Lucre pollutes by his touch,
It withers and fades from the bower,
If pampered by fortune too much—
Love and Friendship and all,
Love and Friendship and all,
Wealth in his splendor may trample
On Love, Friendship, and all.

Here 's a peace to the girl that despises
The gewgaws of fortune and birth,
And love to the maiden that prizes
The jewels of honor and worth;
May health and contentment attend her,
And earth all its blessings impart—
May heaven in all its kindness befriend her,
And dwell in its temple—her heart;
Love and Friendship and all,
Love and Friendship and all,
Heaven in its brightness is open
To Love, Friendship, and all.

HOPE.

THERE is no happiness which hope cannot promise,—no difficulty which it cannot surmount,—no grief which it cannot mitigate. It is the wealth of the indigent, the health of the sick, the freedom of the captive. As soon as we have learned what is agreeable, it delights us with the prospect of attaining it; as soon as we have lost it, it delights us with the prospect of its return. It is our flatterer and comforter in youth; it is our flatterer and comforter in years which need still more to be flattered and comforted. What it promises, indeed, is different in these different years; but the kindness and irresistible persuasion with which it makes the promise are still the same; and while we laugh in advanced age, at the easy confidence of our youth in wishes which seem incapable of deceiving us now, we are still, as to other objects of desire, the same credulous, confiding beings, whom it was then so easy to make happy. Nor is it only over terrestrial things that it diffuses its delightful radiance: the power which attends us with consolation, and with more than consolation, through the anxieties and labors of our life, does not desert us at the close of that life which it has blessed or consoled. It is present with us in our last moment. We look to scenes which are opening on us above, and we look to those around us, with an expectation still stronger than the strongest hope, that, in the world which we are about to enter, we shall not have only *remembrances* of what we loved and revered on earth, but that the friendships from which it is so painful to part, even in parting to Heaven, will be restored to us there.—*Brown.*

IMAGINATION.

IT is well known, from experience, that the activity and consequent improvement of imagination, depend not a little upon the character of the objects with which it is first occupied. The great, the sublime, the beautiful, the new, and the uncommon, in external nature, are not only striking and agreeable in themselves, but by association these qualities powerfully awaken the sensibilities of the heart, and kindle the fires of youthful imagination. If the student permit objects which are mean, low or sensual, to usurp possession of his mind; if the books which he reads, and the studies that he pursues, are contaminated with gross ideas, he has no right to expect that this omnipotent faculty shall ever draw from the polluted treasures of his memory, any thing noble, useful or praiseworthy; or that his name shall ever be enrolled among those who have delighted, instructed, and honored their native land and the world at large.

By an excessive indulgence in the pleasures of imagination, the taste may acquire a fastidious refinement unsuitable to the present situation of human nature; and those intellectual and moral habits, which ought to be formed by actual experience of the world, may be gradually so accommodated to the dreams of poetry and romance, as to disqualify us for the scenes in which we are destined to act. But a well regulated imagination is the great spring of human activity, and the principal source of human improvement. As it delights in presenting to the mind scenes and characters more perfect than those which we are acquainted, it prevents us from ever being completely satisfied with our present condition or with our past attainments, and engages us continually in the pursuit of some untried enjoyment, or of some ideal excellence. Destroy this faculty, and the condition of man will become as stationary as that of the brutes.—*Lit. & Scientific Class Book.*

From the Literary and Scientific Class Book.

MEMORY

—IMPLIES two things: a capacity of retaining knowledge, and a power of recalling that knowledge to our thoughts when we have occasion to apply it to use.....Without memory the soul of man would be but a poor, destitute, naked being, with an everlasting blank spread over it, excepting the fleeting ideas of the present moment.

There is one great and general direction, which belongs to the improvement of the other powers as well as of the memory, and that is, to keep it always in due and proper exercise. Many acts by degrees form a habit, and thereby the capacity or power is strengthened and made more retentive and ready. Due attention and diligence to learn and know the things which we would commit to our remembrance, is a rule of great necessity. There are some persons who complain that they cannot remember what they hear, when in truth their thoughts are wandering half the time, or they hear with such coldness and indifference, and a trifling temper of spirit, that it is no wonder the things which are read or spoken make but a slight impression, and soon vanish and are lost. * * *

The proper remedy is, to set the mind to work, and apply the thoughts vigorously to the business; for it holds in the struggles of the mind as in those of war,—a persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we may meet with in the sciences, seldom fails to carry us through them. Nobody knows the strength of his mind, and the force of steady and regular application, until he has tried.

MATHEMATICS

—ACCORDING to their proper definition, constitute the science of quantity, either as subject to measure or number. They are pure and mixed. The *pure* consider quantity abstractedly, without any regard to matter or particular bodies; the *mixed* treat of quantity as subsisting in bodies, and consequently are intermixed with the consideration of physics or experimental philosophy.

Mathematics are very properly recommended as the best remedy to cure an unsteady and volatile disposition. They teach us to reason in a clear and methodical manner; give a manly vigor to our understanding, and free us from doubt and uncertainty on the one hand, and credulity and rash presumption on the other. These studies are calculated to teach exactness and perspicuity in definition, connexion and conclusiveness in argument, carefulness in observation, patience in meditation; and from no exercises can the scholar go better prepared and disciplined to the pursuit of the higher branches of knowledge. The benefit to be derived from them is thus stated by Mr. Locke: "I have mentioned mathematics as a way to settle in the mind a habit of reasoning closely, and in train; not that I think it necessary that all men should be deep mathematicians, but that having got THE WAY OF REASONING to which that study necessarily brings the mind, they may be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge as they shall have occasion."—*Elements of General Knowledge.*

TEMPERANCE ALMANAC FOR 1835.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE, & CO. have just published the

Temperance Family Almanac for 1835.

The Astronomical calculations are made by the Editor of the American Almanac. It is also enriched by a variety of statements, suggestions and anecdotes on the great subject of Temperance. Although it has been published but a few weeks, about 50,000 copies have already been published.

☞ At a meeting of the Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, Sept. 25th, 1834, the following Preamble and Vote, were unanimously adopted.

The Council of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, having examined the *Temperance Family Almanac*, published in *Boston*, by Messrs. Russell, Odiorne, & Co. No. 134 Washington street, and Ford & Damrell, Wilson's Lane, near State Street, are of opinion that its extensive circulation will be useful to the Temperance cause; therefore,

Voted, That it be recommended to the several County Societies, to endeavor to procure its introduction into all the towns of their Counties, and in other ways to promote its circulation.

JOHN C. WARREN, *President.*
J. G. STEVENSON, *Sec'ry.*

Traders, and Secretaries of Temperance Societies supplied for distribution at low prices by

GEO. C. BARRETT.

FASHIONABLE SHELL COMBS,

Sign of the Golden Comb, 242 Washington street, Boston.

THE fashion of Combs having undergone considerable modification during the last eighteen months, and the combs now worn being much smaller than those formerly, induces the subscriber to suggest to the ladies that they can have their combs reduced to conform to the present style. Combs that are now lost to the owner, in consequence of their HUGENESS can be altered into one or more combs with wrought or plain tops at the option of the owner, at a moderate charge.

They have on hand and are constantly manufacturing the most fashionable combs. Ladies in want of combs, will please call before purchasing.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods at reduced prices for cash. Also, Warranted Silver Spectacles to suit any age for $2.00.

JOHN PONS,
oct 1 CLERMONT C. HINE.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for GEO. C. BARRETT by FORD & DAMRELL.